

Dominique Clift (left) and John Ciaccia debate the merits of Bill 22.

Little hope for Radio McGill

by Adam Roberts

Whether Radio McGill lives or dies will be decided at the next meeting of the Student Council Executive, says Andrew Yearwood, President of the Students' Society.

The Student Society executives will decide whether to allot the \$10,000 that Yearwood feels would be needed to reinstall the equipment removed from the station when it was closed down last year.

Yearwood favors the allotment only if dramatic changes are made from the way the station was run previously.

He "would support two hundred per cent" the donation of Radio McGill's equipment to the English department. "That way," he said, "the station would not be run for the entertainment of a select few Radio McGill people, but for the benefit of the McGill student body and the community at large."

The English Department has no plans to include the station's studios in its media centre. The centre, now under construction in the Arts Building basement,

will be completed soon, said Brian Morell, the department's audio visual coordinator. The media centre will include various technical workshops in which students can work on individual and class projects.

Many complaints leading to the final closure of the station last year centered around tampering by Radio personnel with telephones and locks throughout the Student Union building, said Internal Vice-President Robert Amato. The Radio's neglect of its facilities also contributed to the executive decision to shut down the station, said Amato.

Yearwood said that "though a poor use of air time led to the loss of the station's FM operating license, Radio McGill's fate was decided more by its general lack of constructive programming and its lack of proper management."

The student council executive feel that unless a workable suggestion is proposed to them about re-establishing Radio McGill, it will not be broadcasting again for a couple of years.

Bill 22 debate:

"The English community might vanish from Quebec in the near future"

by Norman Stark

The effect of Bill 22 on future life in Quebec was the topic of a panel discussion held last night in the Leacock Building. Featured speakers were Dominique Clift, Quebec Editor of the Montreal Star, who supported Bill 22, and John Ciaccia, MNA from the Town of Mount Royal.

Speaking first, Ciaccia made clear that his opposition to the bill was caused not by the expressed goals of the bill, but by certain clauses which he felt were a "serious infringement on individual rights, and could lead to the demise of the English speaking community in Quebec." Discussing the aims of the bill, i.e. to preserve the French language and culture, he stated, "whether Bill 22 is the best way to achieve that purpose, is, I think, questionable"

Warning against possible future infringements on individual rights, Ciaccia said, "Bill 22 is only the tip of the iceberg" and went on to predict that English rights would be trampled in subsequent bills.

Following Ciaccia, Clift made clear his belief that the bill is not enough of a threat to warrant the recent upcry among the anglophones of Montreal. Commenting that "the English community has not developed either an attitude of perception or a proper attitude of response", Clift went on to say that campaigns against the bill, such as that presently being conducted by CFCF, "may tend to obscure the need for adjustment on the part of the English." Clift stressed the inevitability of legislation such as Bill 22, and characterized the recent actions of the English as

"hysterical, irrational, ... it is as if they do not understand the directions Quebec has been taking." Remarking that, "there is no motivation among the French in Quebec to learn to speak English," he prophesized the formation of an entirely French speaking enclave in Quebec, and cited the ever increasing numbers of English corporations and citizens leaving Quebec.

During the question and answer period which followed, Ciaccia repeated his fears that the English community might vanish from Quebec in the near future, and Clift reiterated the inevitability of the legislation. Opinion in the audience seemed equally divided, with both speakers receiving equal support. The entire evening was low-key, in marked contrast to the public debate of recent weeks.



See inside for part II of interview with former CIA agent Philip Agee.

Supplement

There will be a meeting to discuss the Supplement at 5:00 P.M. Monday, September 22nd in the Daily office. All those interested in reviewing, interviewing or photographing dance, theatre, movies, books, concerts or in just helping with the production of the Supplement are invited to attend.

P.S. This includes those people who attended the Daily meeting last Wednesday.



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Application should be made as early as possible. In order to provide time for interviews those interested should submit their forms on or before October 7.

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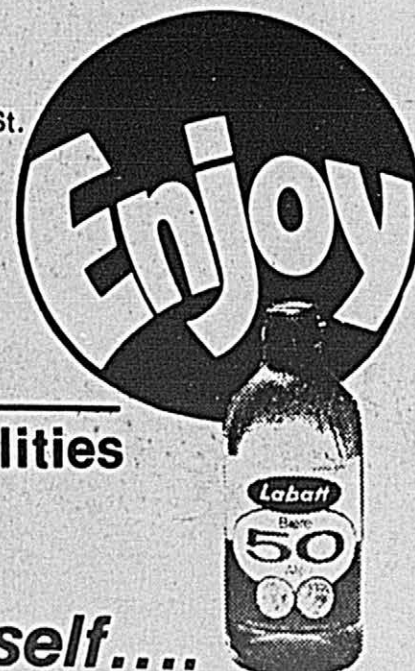
- El Cheapo Lunches daily from 11 a.m. - 2 p.m.
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 Sat. Sept. 20 at Molson Stadium
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- Succathon Party:
 Sun. Sept. 21 at 8 P.M. at Hillel, 3460 Stanley St.
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Comment

Québec c'est faire

Amid all the accusations, counter-accusations, excuses, rationalizations, and general footfaraw about Bill 22, the government's claim that it is a "good law" seems to some a bit preposterous. A "good law" would be one that benefitted the populace at large. This law seems to benefit mainly the government itself, affecting the majority of the population not much and a minority adversely.

But appearances aren't everything, and under the exterior that has reminded some overly imaginative individuals of Nazi Germany lurks a palpitating benevolence of great warmth and personal charm. For Bill 22, though it may not exactly give everyone an equal deal, holds out its promise of a better life to come for all Quebecers.

First, let us study its effect on the French majority. The aim of the bill, of course, is to increase this majority and increase the power of this majority. It does this mainly by innuendo, that is, by providing for a bureaucracy which will help chip away power from the English sector. It has been argued that the bill does nothing to alter the basic power structure vis-a-vis English and French in Quebec, and this is probably true. The psychological gains

for the French, however, have been immense.

If one tries to evaluate material wealth as opposed to what is called happiness one always leans toward happiness as the greater good. Indeed it is held by many that the two are in fact incompatible. The majority of French people ought to be happy that they've finally gotten back at the English, yet spared the misery of riches and responsibility that it is the anglophone population's burden to bear.

The English claim that Bill 22 threatens their very existence in Quebec. Soon there will be no more English language schools, no more English language movies, no more books, no more TV, and on, and on. Bill 22 is the first step to total extinction, they say. Once Westmount goes the dominoes will fall all the way to Paducah, Kentucky. The Bourassa government, on the other hand, has pledged to uphold minority language rights, and if one looks closely, it has done just that.

According to Bill 22 anyone who passes the English proficiency test is allowed to attend English school. Not only should this assuage the fears of the most paranoid, it also protects the English language from corruption. Everyone has a right to speak English, if they know

how. Let other nations take Quebec's example and pass this legislation. Why, if this had been law in Shakespeare's time we'd all sound like Othello.

Lastly, naturally, we have the immigrants, or "new Quebecers." The immigrants, it is said, have been shamefully treated by the new legislation. They have been denied their rights, their children have been subjected to unfair and humiliating examinations given by know-nothing bureaucrats. The immigrant population, the smallest and least powerful group in Quebec, has been hit hardest by the new law. What good can this law possibly do the immigrant?

The government is not callous. It has analyzed the situation and has arrived at a solution which will prevent the immigrant from being victimized in the future. The solution of course, is Bill 22, for Bill 22 will assimilate the foreigner into the mainstream of society — French Canada — where he can finally wield some political clout. Especially after Paducah goes French. And if Bill 22 doesn't make the immigrant rich it may at least make him happy.

George Kopp

around campus

Bethune society revived

In the course of the school year 1974 - 1975, the Norman Bethune Student Health Organization was recreated by a group of first year medical students at McGill who feared that they were losing touch with their original reasons for entering medical school. The group was a fairly diversified one; however, there was agreement on several basic issues: 1) the need for a preventative orientation in medicine and a perspective on the social causes of illness; 2) the importance of breaking the barriers of professional isolation from the community; and 3) the desirability of furthering awareness of inadequacies and inequities in the health care system, and of developing viable alternatives and methods for change.

Projects in which the group was involved included—the sponsoring of a lecture by J. Wendell McLeod on Cuba's Health Care System; the showing of a filmed lecture by Dr. Joshua Horn, author of "Away with All Pests";

circulation amongst medical faculty and students of a petition urging abortion law reform; and the planning and execution of a weekend symposium on 'Sources of Drug Information for the Health Care Team'.

Last year the organization involved only first year medical students. It is a major goal this year to make it a campus-wide organization drawing interested students from all faculties. It is also hoped that more concrete links with community groups will be established. If you are interested in finding out more about the Norman Bethune Student Health Organization, come to the introductory meeting, Monday, September 22 at 1:00 pm, the Martin Amphitheatre, sixth floor McIntyre Medical Building.

A full organizational meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 24, in the evening.

Wyn Ostérman

English students' association

The English Literature Association is the representative body for all students taking at least one English course at McGill. Because of the parity structure (equal numbers of

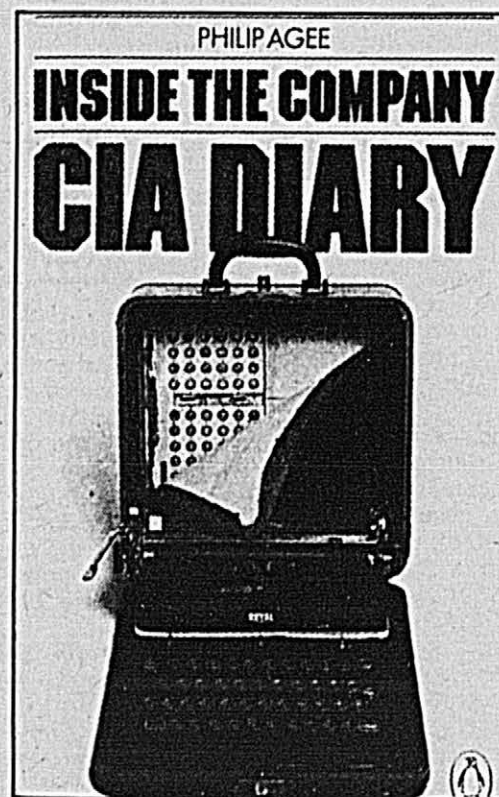
staff and students) of the committees in the English Department, which is unique in McGill, it is possible for English students to have a real say in the policies and courses formed in the department. If the students are to retain their position they must be willing to work on these committees.

Every year the ELA needs students to sit on the Assembly, which consists of 40 staff and 40 students, and which is the basic governing body in the English Department. If the number falls too low English students will lose their equal voice in the department. First year students often feel that they know too little about the workings of the department and the university to make an important contribution to the committees, but this is not true. The Assembly is the place to learn and the ELA has a series of meetings where procedures are explained to new members.

The ELA does not operate solely within the government of the English Department. As part of its services to English students the ELA provides a Course Evaluation Guide and an Ombudsman to help students who are having problems with an English professor or a course. Students who feel they have problems during the term should contact the ELA early, before the problems get out of hand. In most cases the ELA Ombudsman can clear up a problem with very little trouble.

English students who would like to join the ELA or talk about their ideas are invited to drop by the ELA office in Arts B-20, where there is also a student lounge.

Patricia Morrison
ELA Executive



This is the second part of the interview with former CIA member Philip Agee. The first part appeared in yesterday's Daily.

Part II

Q: Did you ever experience occasions when you thought that an agent was perhaps helping the movement a bit too much?

A: Well, there's sometimes a time when a decision has to be taken about how far an agent should go in developing his own position within the party. For example, it's very important for CIA stations to penetrate the militant action wings of left-wing organizations, so that they can know in advance of any violence that might be planned. If a CIA agent has been able to penetrate one of these organizations, then the decision has to be made as to how far he goes. Whether he should, for example, be allowed to participate in violence

which might cost a life, such as the execution of a hated police torturer. The local situation would determine whether he should be allowed to go that far or not. In a serious insurgency situation as in Vietnam, or even in Argentina today, he might be allowed to go through with it despite the costs.

Q: To turn to some wider aspects of the problems we've been discussing, would you agree that there is some connection between the activities of the CIA and the facts which were thrown up by the Watergate affair?

A: I don't think there can be any doubt that Watergate represents the application within the United States of the

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CIA...

methods that the CIA has been using abroad for the last twenty-five to thirty years. The penetration operations, i.e., the bugging, the political disruption, the black propaganda operations (e.g., attributing to someone a false document), were all applied in the United States.

Most of the Watergate operations were right out of the CIA textbook. And now we're beginning to see that the FBI had this COINTEL Program which was their way of penetrating and disrupting everything to the left of the liberal Republicans and Democrats from 1956 onwards. The recent official reports released by the Justice Department show that in that period the FBI engaged in no fewer than 2,300 different operations against the left. This is an average of one new one every other day—not counting Sunday—for the last fifteen years.

These were not one-shot operations that just occurred and then ended. They had a tremendous cumulative effect over the years. They might begin one year and not end till ten years later. They were still in operation in 1971 when in a leftist raid on the Media, Pennsylvania, FBI office, the records were stolen and the existence of the program revealed.

So we not only had military surveillance throughout the sixties, but also the FBI, the Watergate operations, and Nixon's own illegal intelligence plans.

Then there are the unhappy "plumbers" group, most of whose operations we don't even know of yet. The break-in at the Watergate was only one of many. It is of course, not a coincidence that most of the Watergate plumbers were trained by the CIA. It just goes to

show that these CIA techniques and methods, which no one thought would ever be applied at home because they thought that morality changed once we crossed our own national frontiers, were finally brought home and applied in the United States. This is very significant, quite apart from the fact that it led to the enforced resignation of Nixon.

Q: We now hear from Kissinger that the threat to U.S. interests does not merely exist in the third world, but also in the capitalist countries of Western Europe. Does this mean that the CIA will be actively involved and preparing to intervene in Europe?

A: Well, yes. You must understand that it is a corollary of Wilsonian foreign policy that any government, no matter how bad, is better than a communist government. It follows that anything which suggests the emergence of an anticapitalist government anywhere in the world (not just the Third World), is "incompatible with the United States security interests." In other words, the security of the ruling capitalist minority of the United States, because it certainly isn't in the interests of the Chicanos (Mexican-Americans), Puerto Ricans, Indians, most women, Blacks or the workers to see capitalist rule extended or continued.

The US is merely trying to disguise the old imperialism with a new cloak

I would say that Portugal, Greece, and Italy must be the top priorities of the CIA at the moment. Whenever the legitimacy of capitalist democracy is challenged by the masses, the challenge posed by the CIA increases accordingly. In Portugal, in particular, given the importance of the Cape Verde Islands and Angola, the CIA must be in there working very hard indeed.

Q: Reading the sections of your book on Uruguay, one felt that this Third World country wasn't very different from Britain. You've been living here for the last couple of years, is that your impression?

A: I'm astounded practically week by week with the similarities between what I see here now and what I saw in Uruguay. In Uruguay you had a country which had a long tradition of liberal reform; it had a very high level of literacy; it had a welfare state and a mixed economy. But a small minority of people owned the large bulk of land which produced the bulk of the wealth of the country: beef, wool, and hides. Dependent in the main on imports, the country was confronted with a permanent trade imbalance, decline in productivity, and increasing governmental instability.

The result was resistance to the declining standard of living, because in the fifties Uruguay had attained a standard of living which was on a par with some West European count-

ries. The militancy of the trade unions increased accordingly, because they weren't going to stand by and watch their living standards deteriorate while a small handful of owners were able to live like they always had, in a very privileged way with beautiful homes, big cars, and shopping trips to Europe all the time. So the trade unions had to fight simply in order to keep up with inflation, but of course this wasn't enough to prevent a military take-over.

Q: One got the impression that when there was a big general strike in Uruguay, at one time bringing the whole economy to a halt and really confronting the government with the power of the workers, it seemed as though the Agency didn't have too many things it could really do, despite all its penetration.

A: Yes. The march of events in Uruguay shows us just what the Agency could and couldn't do. It couldn't break the trade unions. The only alternative eventually was a fascist-type dictatorship. That's what they have right now the most terrible, unspeakable repression that anyone could ever imagine. So all the penetration of the CIA in the left-wing organizations, the trade unions and the student movement, and the government, can't solve the problem—it can only make it much worse. This is what has happened in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia.

Q: From your book one gets the impression that you were interested in any group which claimed to be working for socialism whether it was the Cubans, the Chinese, the Trotskyists, or the pro-Moscow groups. You didn't seem to distinguish very much between the different ideologies?

A: No. What we did in the stations was to distinguish between the different organizations relative to their respective strength and then concentrate on the ones that seemed stronger, both in the trade unions and also from the point of view of militant action, i.e., the armed struggle. These were the highest priorities to penetrate.

But what you must understand is that the CIA is not concerned so much with the global policies of the USSR as such. It is opposed to socialist revolution anywhere whether it is in Russia or China or Mozambique or Sri Lanka or Cuba—that is, a revolution in favour of the working class of the United States. The CIA, whose aim is to keep the United States both united and capitalist, is therefore justifiably concerned at the spread of revolution as such. The very existence of the Soviet Union and China is positive in terms of the interests of the American working class.

Why do you think that the United States is extremely reluctant to re-establish relations with Cuba? It's not because of the humiliation involved. They realize the tremendous influence that the Cuban revolution has on the oppressed in the United States, such as the Blacks and the

Chicanos and the Puerto Ricans. Once relations are established there are going to be thousands of people going to Cuba, and coming back having seen what the revolution has done for the Cuban people. Many of them will see what a socialist revolution can do for the United States.

The recent official reports released by the Justice Department show that in that period the FBI engaged in no fewer than 2,300 different operations against the left

Q: You've been to Cuba a number of times since you left the CIA. What was your impression of Cuba compared with those other Latin American countries where you'd been working?

A: I'd also been there before the revolution, so I knew something about Cuba under Batista and I was able to make a comparison. My impressions of revolutionary Cuba were very favourable because I saw many of the problems which existed in other Latin American countries beginning to be resolved there. They hadn't solved all the problems by any means, and they were the first to admit that and to discuss their failings. But they were grappling with the very basic things: the elimination of illiteracy, the extension of a free medical

service to the entire population, the establishment of day-care centers for children, the eradication of prostitution, the tremendous importance placed on education of a very varied kind for the entire people, and the elimination of racism. In spite of the blockade imposed by the United States and in spite of the need to maintain a large army in a state of alert, all this had been achieved and the Cuban people were better off than they had ever been before. In fact they were living rather well.

Q: Why did you decide to write a book about what you'd done in the CIA?

A: There were a whole series of reasons for this. I would like, if nothing else, to prick the conscience of Americans and try to bring them along the same political trajectory as I experienced since I went into the CIA, quit, and then decided to write a book about it. In other words to try and open some minds to the reality that there isn't a "third way" and that the U.S. is merely trying to disguise the old imperialism with a new cloak.

I hope to contribute to the growing campaign in the United States to call into question these activities, and to work for the eventual abolition of the CIA as part of the overall process of weakening and finally defeating the ruling capitalist minority in the United States.

Most importantly, I want to show the methodology that lies behind the CIA's operations which is true not just for Latin America, but the entire world. This is so that the revolutionary movement can understand better the nature of the enemy and learn to spot and combat it better. They will be able to take

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What's What...

continued

SAVOY SOCIETY

Auditions for Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" will be held in rm. C403 of the Strathcona Music Bldg. on Monday Sept. 22 from 5 to 8 p.m.; Sept. 23 thru Sept. 26 from 1 to 3 p.m.; and Sept. 29 from 5 to 8 p.m. We encourage all interested in singing, acting, sets, make-up, etc. to attend. No previous experience necessary.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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Football Pub: Beer, booze and music at Sigma Chi Fraternity, 3581 University St. after McGill game on Saturday. All welcome. Info: 849-5965.

Open House Party: Music and good times at Sigma Chi Fraternity, 3581 University St. Starts at 8 p.m. All welcome. Info: 849-5965.

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PERSONALS

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society presents a social comedy festival from Sept. 29 to Oct. 3 in L-132 at 7 and 9:30. Admission 50c, series tickets \$2.50.

McGill Chinese Students' Society Reunion Night: New students and old students are all welcome. Performance, Games, Refreshment, Folk dance etc. 8 pm 19 Sept., McConnell Engineering Building, Common Room.

MSSA Welcoming Reception: Malaysian Singapore Student Association will have a reception tonight at 7pm in the Union cafeteria. All welcome.

Women's Fraternities: Don't let the Greek system be all Greek to you. Come for lunch between 12 and 2:00 today in the Union, room 327.

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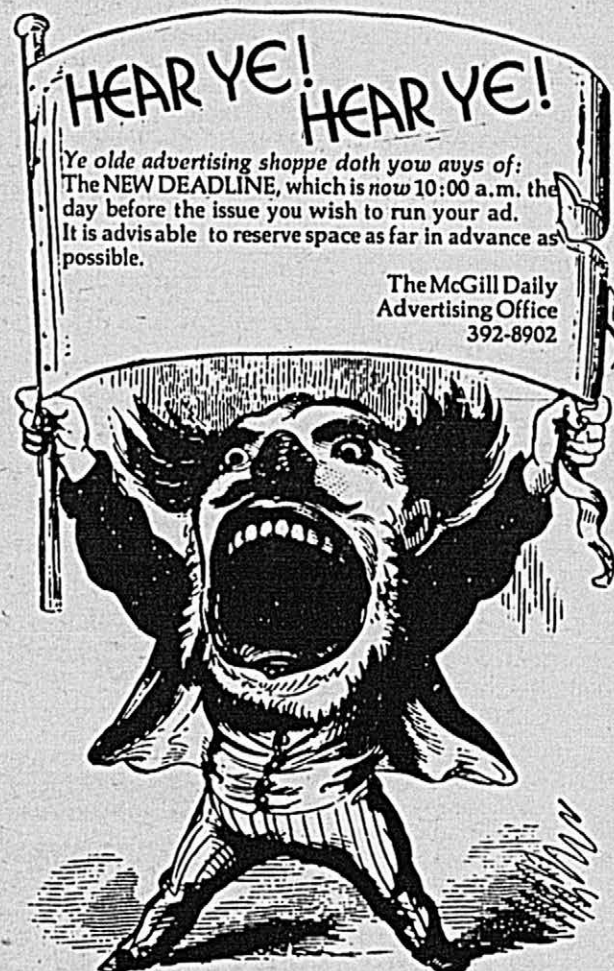
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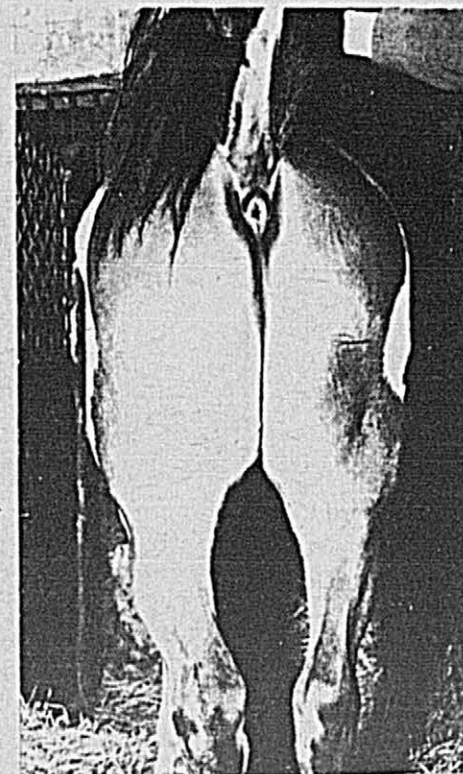
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The Daily is pleased to announce that this space was originally intended for an ad, which, owing to its grossly sexist nature, was pulled. In its place we have decided that our public would better appreciate an expose' entitled "The Other Side of the RCMP—1875-1975—A Century of Progress."



Ron Fleischman

CIA...

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countermeasures and reduce the impact of these operations in their own countries.

Another purpose is to encourage former and current officers in the CIA who may be working in the kind of job that I had, to do the very same thing that I did. They could make public the documents they have access to and write their own diaries, because there are many more CIA books to be written. There's one to be written on Brazil, on Chile, on Iran, on Indonesia, on the Phoenix program in Vietnam (a CIA-initiated program involving the systematic murder of all suspected supporters of the National Liberation Front; resulted in tens of thousands of deaths).

I want to encourage all former and current employees of the Agency to tell the world the truth. It's not difficult. For instance, when I was working on this book I was going through back files of newspapers of the countries where I'd been working and it was like looking through CIA files themselves. Because practically everything the CIA does has a visible effect. The trouble is that most people don't realize that the hand of the CIA is behind many incidents.

Q: Last summer Agency sources put out a story alleging that you'd defected to the KGB. There have been also a number of attempts to stop you publishing the book. What really worries them do you think?

A: What worried them the most is the fact that I've exposed a whole series of their operations and agents in my book. In a way it's much more worrying that I've done this than if I had become another defector to the KGB. It's been much more important making this information available to the people of the third world and to the revolutionary movement.

There's no doubt that the scene in the United States is very mixed right now with regard to the CIA. They are very much on the defensive. Colby, its boss, is travelling around the country right now making public appearances and trying to convince the American people how much they need the CIA.

This is Colby, a man who has the blood of tens of thousands of Vietnamese on his hands through a Phoenix program that he ran in Vietnam. So any public exposure and attack is extremely worrying to the Agency. However we should not get the impression that the CIA is retreating. Only recently a bill to restrict its activities was defeated in Congress by a margin of 68 against 17.

We shouldn't be too surprised. That is the strength of the CIA in the U.S. government. We can't expect very much from the U.S. Congress. They're part of the ruling class. They realize that the CIA is necessary to keep their prosperity, their power, and their privileges going. It's only the American people—the oppressed nationalities and the working class—who are going to bring about a change and they'll only do it through a political party or a politically related organization.

what's what

WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE PRESS

All women interested in joining the Women's Collective Press come to mtg. Tuesday, Sept. 23, Union 467 at 4:45 pm.

BAHA'IS ON CAMPUS

The B.O.C. will hold its first meeting of the year at 2:00-4:00

p.m. on Tues., Sept. 23 in Union 427. Come on up!

RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are needed to organize and staff the Red Cross blood donor clinic which is being held from October 20-24. A meeting for all interested persons is being held on Mon., Sept. 22 in rm. 327 in the Student Union Bldg., 3480 McTavish St. For further information contact Richard Kunzelman, 288-5256.

SUCCOT PARTY

At HILLEL, 3460 Stanley on

Sunday Sept. 21 at 8 pm. Free admission, so come eat, drink, dance, and celebrate. For further info or clarification call McGill Hillel at 845-9171 and ask for Robert Weiss.

THE MCGILL HISTORY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Professor F.J. Fishman of the University of London (England) will be speaking on "Edwardian and Victorian East London" on Sept. 23 in Leacock 110 at 4p.m. All students are invited to attend.

continued on page 5

REFEREES FOR MONEY

TOUCHFOOTBALL AND SOCCER

Any students interested in earning money for refereeing intramural sports should contact the Intramural Office, room 7, of the Currie Gym. 392-4730.

Rick Morgan
Program Director

ATHLETICS BOARD MEN

TWO STUDENT POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE 1975-76 SESSION ON THE ATHLETICS BOARD:

1. Student representative for Intercollegiate Sport
2. Student representative for Club-Sports

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO OCTOBER 10th AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

Mr. Harry E. Griffiths, Director of Athletics
Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium,
McGill University

MEN'S INTRAMURAL SPORTS FALL PROGRAMME

GOLF TOURNAMENT: At the Meadowbrook Golf Club, Tuesday, September 30, starting times 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in room G7 of the Currie Gym. Please indicate faculty. Entry fee is three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time. All McGill male students are eligible. **NO** jeans or **NO** tee-shirts are permitted.

TENNIS:

The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field courts starting on Thursday, September 25. Entries close Sept. 24. Please check notice board outside room 7 in the Gym for date and time of games. Entries accepted in room 7 of Gym ONLY.

TOUCHFOOTBALL:

All league games will be played on Lower Campus, Forbes Field and the Stadium at 12:00, 1:00 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 6:10 p.m. and a special league on Saturday mornings. The league starts Saturday, Sept. 27 and entries close Wed., Sept. 24. Both Open League and Faculty League competition will be organized, however, you may play on only one team.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Faculty Athletic Rep. OR the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur. For further information contact the Intramural Office, 392-4730.

SOCCER:

An Intramural Soccer League will be formed again this year. This will be an open sport—any club, class, residence or on-campus group may enter a team. Teams will play 9 a side and games will be played cross court on Molson Stadium on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Entries close on Wednesday, Sept. 24; captains' meeting on Thursday, Sept. 25 (5:15 p.m.) and play begins Monday, September 29.

Note: All team entries must be submitted to the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit which will be refunded provided no defaults occur.

Rick Morgan,
Program Director

Suspension causes uproar

Football crisis may cause breakup

by Oleg Zadorozny
and Michel Zelnick

As of last Wednesday, the Ontario Quebec Intercollegiate Football Conference finds itself minus a team. On that eventful afternoon, the board of governors of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) voted to indefinitely suspend the entire University of Windsor football squad.

This decision marks what could be the beginning of a league breakup, should the

other Ontario University teams either support or play the banished Lancers.

The hub

The controversy centres around the eligibility of first year quarterback Dave Pickett who previously participated in two varsity sports with the University of Saskatchewan before enrolling at Windsor. The rules of the CIAU, the government endorsed body responsible for the organization of all intercollegiate sports in Canada,

state that Pickett is ineligible to participate further in intercollegiate sports in Canada since his athletic career has spanned a period of five years.

Windsor contests this, claiming that as a member of the Ontario University Athletic Association (OUAA) they were entitled to follow that association's constitution which allows a student to take part in one sport for the five year maximum. That is, according to the OUAA rules, since Pickett has played three years of football and two years of basketball, he is still entitled to two more years of football.

The matter was taken up on Wednesday by the CIAU board of governors which is comprised of over forty university athletic directors from all across Canada. In a vote taken over the phone, the majority of the directors supported the Union and not Windsor on the issue. The result was the immediate suspension of the University of Windsor football team from further competition.

The question remains whether the other Ontario universities will abide by this decision.

Dr. John Dewar, the president of the OUAA board of governors, spoke on behalf of the Ontario teams when he said: "The majority of universities contacted in a phone poll on Tuesday favoured playing Windsor."

The crunch

For a team to take the field against Windsor, the consequences would be far reaching since under CIAU rules, any team that competed in games against a suspended university squad would be ineligible for competition in the Canadian College Bowl. In addition, because their status in the league would have been altered, college teams playing a team that competed with Windsor would also become ineligible for post-season play as well.

And there is a possibility that McGill could become entangled in this mess. As the current schedule is set, the Redmen are supposed to play the Carleton Ravens three weeks from tomorrow. Should the University of Guelph defy the league ruling and play Windsor on the 27th September and take the field the following weekend against Carleton, McGill is faced with a decision whether or not to play the Ravens.

Harry Griffiths, athletic director at McGill gives the

impression that the decision on the matter has already been made. Griffiths, one of the governors who voted in favor of banishing Windsor from the CIAU, stated that McGill would not take the field against any "contaminated" team. According to him, the principle is important since, as he put it: "If you don't follow the rules, you might as well pack it all up."

Griffiths also mentioned the possibility that all the Ontario teams might join together to form their own league, independent of the CIAU.

It has been rumoured that the Ontario universities have been unsatisfied with the current structure of intercollegiate sports in Canada. Our source within the CIAU hinted that the Ontario teams might be using this issue as an excuse to secede from the Canadian intercollegiate sport scene.

Once again, it all depends on how the other university teams react to the ruling. As Dr. Dewar, president of the OUAA, said, "There are a lot of factors to consider in this matter. We have the College Bowl and we

have the OUAA television contract with CHCH-TV to name two."

Although seeking a compromise with the CIAU, he did mention that, "At the present time it is my feeling that the member universities should be encouraged to stay within the OUAA constitution."

Innocence or experience?

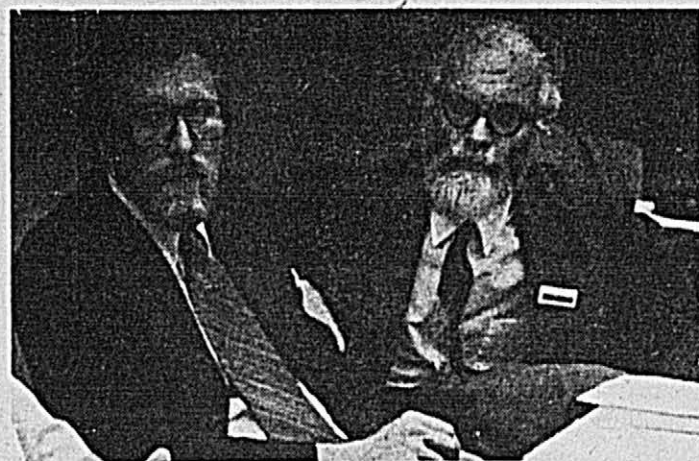
All that is sure at the moment is that last Saturday's triumph for Windsor over Canadian champion Western has been reversed and Windsor is indefinitely suspended from all intercollegiate activities.

Windsor knew at the outset of the season what it was trying to do contravened the rules of the country. They hid behind the technical coat offered by the OUAA which promised to look after the discrepancy in the two organization's rules in its general meeting next year. Cheating in any form cannot be tolerated by an organization which hopes to improve the character of people through sport. The CIAU has every reason to (as Griffiths said) "throw the book at them."

Maturity fringe benefit



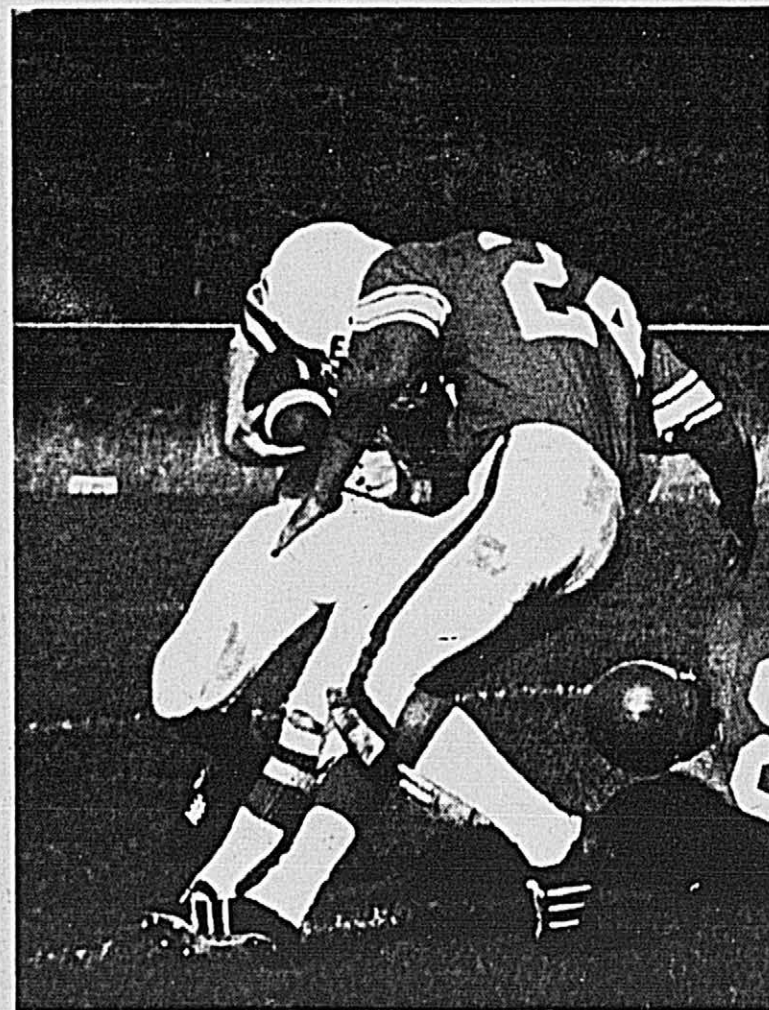
Before...



... and after

Join us

No question about it, a year on the staff of the McGill Daily sports department will make you just a wee bit older but a whole lot wiser. Positions are available at just about every sport. Just call 392-8990 between six and nine (or usually even later) on Sundays, Tuesdays, or Thursdays and ask for the sports ed. or drop by the Daily office and leave a message in the sports box. If you just want to write one article or so glorifying your intramural team, type it up in triple space and drop it down at the office in the Union basement. No questions asked.



Head-on collision?



Opening of the New Season McGill Film Society Presents

September 19 in L 132

THE STING
showing at 7:00 & 9:30 P.M.

September 20 in L132

GONE WITH THE WIND
Showings at 4:00 and 8:00

Admission: 75 cents.

DAILY SPORTS

The Cap'ns

This year's McGill Redmen football captains who will lead the team through the ole thick 'n thin are solid old pros well known all around campus for their gridiron heroics.

For the offence, this year's post goes to Zoren Madon, a 6' 1", 205lb offensive guard who is in his fifth and final year with the team. Madon is widely

regarded as the key to the line, and is reputed to have a nasty disposition towards strangers on the field.

The defence is headed up by defensive halfback Brian Quick. At 6', 188 lbs, Quick has good hands to with his fleet feet. He led the league in interceptions with the Redmen. Unfortunately he too is in his fifth year and so is also playing out his option.

The Scoreboard

Standings

	GP	W	L	T	A	PTS
Ottawa	1	1	0	0	54	17 2
McGill	1	1	0	0	31	7 2
Concordia	1	1	0	0	17	14 2
Toronto	1	1	0	0	10	3 2
Queen's	1	0	1	0	14	17 0
Bishop's	1	0	1	0	7	31 0
Carleton	1	0	1	0	17	54 0

Schedule

Saturday's encounters
 Bishop's at Ottawa
 Concordia at McGill
 Carleton at Queen's
 Laurier (West Div) at Toronto

Last week's thrills
 McGill 34 Bishop's 7
 Concordia 17 Queen's 14
 Ottawa 54 Carleton 17
 Toronto 10 Laurier (WD) 3



Brian Quick



Zoren Madon

MONTREAL PREMIERE!

Vivafilm presents:

Tuesday Jack Orson
Weld, Nicholson, Welles and introducing Philip Proctor

★★★★★★★★★
 "HOLLYWOOD SHOULD BE PROUD OF THIS FILM. IT PROVES WE HAVE OUR OWN FELLINI."
 ANAIS NIN
 ★★★★★★★★★★

In Henry Jaglom's

A SAFE PLACE
 enter her mind



"Strikingly original."

Joy Gould Boyom, WALL STREET JOURNAL

"A new kind of film."

Norma McLain Sloop, AFTER DARK

"One of the year's few originals."

Scott MacDonough, SHOW MAGAZINE

"Audacious, demanding, arrogant and vulnerable."

Richard Corliss, THE VILLAGE VOICE

"Stunning, memorable and highly thought-provoking."

Nick Yanni, HOLLYWOOD REPORTER

OUTREMONT

1248 Bernard W.
 277-4145

SHOWTIMES: Sept. 19 & 20 at 7:00 P.M., Sept. 21 at 4:30 P.M.
 Admission \$1.50 Don't miss it!

Loans and bursaries

Students!
 A few more days
 and you
 will be
 late ...
 and sorry!



Your application must be sent in by September 30.

Financial assistance is available each year from the Service des prêts et bourses of the ministère de l'Éducation for students who wish to undertake or pursue higher studies but are financially unable to do so. This aid is awarded in the form of a guaranteed loan and a bursary, representing an amount proportionate to the applicant's need.

If you requested student aid in 1974-75, you should have received a personalized application form in the mail. Your application will be processed more rapidly if you complete this form. Return it as soon as possible.

Should you not already have an application form, you may obtain one now at any Québec college or university, or from a regional office of the ministère de l'Éducation. Complete and return it at the earliest possible date.



Gouvernement du Québec
 Ministère de l'Éducation
 Service des prêts et bourses aux étudiants
 Édifice G, 22e étage, Québec G1R 5A5
 Tél.: 643-3750

